

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 45.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE £230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £288,936.17
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd
April, 1881. £938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOND, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. FISCHHOFF, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLAISE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000. PAID-UP £500,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN" No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS" Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
33, WELLINGTON STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1882,
THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
No. 8, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in
the occupation of Mr. J. D. HUTCHISON.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1882. [147]

Intimations.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have
REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No. 6,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHU",
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.
CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.
MALAGA RAISINS.
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).
SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
ALMONDS and NUTS.
VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).
VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).
FRICANDEAU (Assorted).
TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in Oil.
Caviar.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.
SARDINES in Tomatoes.
SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.
SAUSAGES (Assorted).
LION'S SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).
MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.
FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESES.
GRUYERE.
ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.
CALIFORNIA.
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS.
In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFFITE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
ST. EMILION.
MEDOC.

BINES.
SAUTERNE.

PORTO.
SHERRY.

MARSALA.
BRANDY.

FRENCH COGNAC.
ABSINTHE.

LIQUEURS.
CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).
MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.
ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.
KIRSCHWASSER.
PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Noilly Prat).
VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.
And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING OPERAS WITH COMPLETE VOCAL
SCORES—

Il Trovatore (Verdi) \$1.50. Bohemian Girl (Balfe) \$1.50. Grand Duchess (Offenbach) \$1.50.
La Traviata (Verdi) \$1.50. Il Barbiere (Rossini) \$1.50. Dinorah (Meyerbeer) \$1.50.
Der Freischutz (Weber) \$1.50. Le Nozze di Figaro (Mozart) \$1.50. Lily of Killarney (Benedict) \$1.50.
Faust (Gounod) \$1.50. Fra Diavolo (Adler) \$1.50. Madame Angot (Lecocq) \$1.50.
Rigoletto (Verdi) \$1.50. Don Giovanni (Mozart) \$1.50.

LIBRETTO OF IL TROVATORE, 50 CENTS.
ONLY A FEW COPIES IN STOCK.

NEW SONGS.
Gipsy John Whyte Melville.
Doubting Love Percy Keefe.
My Prince Molly.
Great Grandmother Molly.
My Love is Come Molly.
The Two Marys Whitley.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Messenger of Love Waltz Coote.
La Mascotte Quadrille Deransart.
Violetta Valse Waldteufel.
La Mascotte Valse Waldteufel.
Claire de Lune Valse Voldi.
Venetian Valse Lorothian.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
SAYLE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
THEIR
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the
Undersigned on or before NOON of THURSDAY,
the 15th proximo, for the supply of 1,600
tons of TAKASIMA COAL, deliverable at the
Naval Coal Depot, Kowloon, in accordance with
the conditions on the printed Tender, which can
be obtained on application to the Naval Store-
keeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is
reserved.
E. B. JOREY,
Naval Storekeeper.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [168]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a young
Man, as an ASSISTANT in a MERCANTILE
OFFICE, or any other Establishment. Salary
Moderate. Address "J. J. B." care of Office of
this Paper.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [157]

E. CASSIMBOY.
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite the City Hall.

HOUSES OR ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT
ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS.
Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water
Colours, Chromos, Engravings, &c.
A FEW PIECES OF OLD PORCELAIN AND OTHER
WARE.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [163]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the ELEVENTH
ORDINARY MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be held
at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRI-
DAY, the 24th March, 1882, at THREE O'CLOCK,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with a statement of Accounts to
31st December, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from
the 16th to 24th March, both days included.
By Order of the Board,
D. McLAURIN,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1882. [151]

HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested
to send in a Statement of Business contributed
during the Half Year ended December 31st,
1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the
Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [130]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-
pleted which will enable this Office to
undertake all kinds of
JOB PRINTING,
Including DIRECTORS' REPORTS,
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM,
and VISITING CARDS,
PROSPECTUSES,
DEBIT NOTES, LABELS,
PROGRAMMES of ENTERTAIN-
MENTS,
TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed
at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA
COMPANY,
WILL GIVE THEIR
THIRD PERFORMANCE
ON
SATURDAY NEXT,
18TH MARCH, 1882,
when will be produced
"LA SONNAMBULA."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
IL CONTE Signor CORTI.
TERESA MOLINARO Signora BERTOLINI.
AMINA Signora PINELLI.
ELVINO Signor VANZETTI.
ELISA Signora SILINI.
ALESSIO Signor PATERNÒ.
NOTARIO Signor BRUNETTI.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
FAMILY TICKETS.—Admitting 3 Persons,
6 Nights \$30.00
SINGLE TICKET.—Admitting 1 Person, 6
Nights \$10.00
STALLS.—For 3 Persons, 6 Nights \$20.00
STALLS.—For 1 Person, 6 Nights \$10.00

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle \$3.00.
Stalls \$2.00.
Pit \$1.00.

The Subscription List is now open at Messrs.
KELLY & WALSH'S.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH, and at the Doors on the night of the
Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., Performance to com-
mence at 9 P.M. sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot
be admitted.

A. HÜFLICH,
Director and Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [144]

Intimations.

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Veigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.
This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places. [12]
J. COOK, Proprietor.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GREAT SUCCESS.
GREAT SUCCESS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION,
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION,
NEW FEATS. NEW FEATS.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
AND TO-MORROW.

SECOND APPEARANCE IN CHINA OF THE WON-
DERFUL AND FAMOUS
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH; AND
LOUISE ANDERSON,
LOUISE ANDERSON,
LOUISE ANDERSON.

Now on their Tour around the World, having just
concluded a Triumphant season through the
United Kingdom, America, Australia, India and
British Burmah, will appear in their World Re-
nowned and Far Famed Entertainments

THE WORLD OF MAGIC
EMBRACING WONDERFUL MARVELS FROM BOTH
HEMISPHERES,
Concluding Nightly with the Greatest Sensational
Achievement of the Age,
BEHEADING A LADY,
BEHEADING A LADY,
BEHEADING A LADY,
BEHEADING A LADY,
BEHEADING A LADY.

Novel and Original beyond all precedent.
The Famous
AMERICAN BASKET FEAT,
And other Novelties, performed TO-NIGHT.

ADMISSION.—\$3, \$2, and \$1.

Reserved Seats secured at KELLY & WALSH'S.
Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.00 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1882. [152]

NOTICE.
COLONEL I. K. AUSTIN'S
NEW AMERICAN
RIFLE RANGE,
IS NOW OPEN AT THE UNITED CLUB, STATION
STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION CHURCH,
WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FREE OF
CHARGE.

BELL TARGETS!!! FLYING and STATIONARY
BIRDS THAT DISAPPEAR WHEN HIT!!!

ENGLISH and AMERICAN SPORTING
RIFLES!!!

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 P.M., to all
respectable members of the community.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1882. [145]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the
CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst.,
at 3.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. GEORGE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [169]

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr.
LEONG LUEN PO in Our Firm
CEASES from This Date.

MEE KEE & Co.,
Taiwanfo, 1st March, 1882. [143]

Shipping.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

IMPORTER,
Allyne, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [94]

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

EDWIN REED,
Gilmour, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [119]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

ONEIDA,
Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1882. [109]

Shipping.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer

FRANCISCO REYES,
Captain Garduqui, will be despatched for the
above Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.,
at Two P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1882. [156]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
ARRATOON APCAR,
Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.,
at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1882. [154]

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for ADELAIDE and all NEW ZEALAND and TAS-
MANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA, and FIJI.
The Steamship)

OCEAN,
R. R. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as
above on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at
FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [161]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, &c.)
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship
Company's Steamer
TANNADICE,
Captain S. G. Green, will be despatched as above
on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1882. [158]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S
ISLAND.

THE 100 A1 British Steamship
ESCAMBLA,
Captain Purvis, will be despatched for the above
Port, on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882. [135]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
YOKOHAMA.

THE 100 A1 British Steamship
METAPEDIA,
Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the above
Port on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882. [134]

FOR SYDNEY, VIA TAKAO.

THE Steamship
DECLINA,
Captain Petersen, will be despatched as above
on or about 10th instant, and has room for a
limited quantity of light freight.

For Freight, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [159]

FOR ILOILO.

THE German Schooner
HECHT,
Captain Ploetz, will be despatched for the above
Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1882. [149]

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S
ISLAND.

THE American Ship
SUMATRA,
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [110]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship
MARY WHITRIDGE,
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *code mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN & SAMOEA.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments
and local changes, corrected at
Head-Quarters.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.
OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
viz:
SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed
"The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and
not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested
to forward their names and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of
good faith. All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can
not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882.

What can be the matter with Reuter? Telegrams are arriving from London almost every day, of more or less general interest to residents in the Far East, and as a matter of fact we publish in this issue no fewer than four telegraphic despatches on different subjects, which would certainly seem to indicate that the eyes of the worthy telegraphist are wide open in the interests of his clients abroad. It is doubtless interesting to know that the insecurity of life and property in Tunis is so great that the Italian Consul has found it necessary to protest most energetically, and to intimate to the Bey that he will be held responsible for whatever may occur prejudicial to foreign interests. The intimation that a fresh war is raging in South Africa, and that the much-bellauded Boers have received a serious reverse at the hands of MONTSIMA and his black warriors will probably give satisfaction to patriotic Britons, who believe that GLADSTONE'S leniency towards General COLLEY'S conquerors was more Christian-like than discreet, a mistaken policy which could only lead to further serious troubles. The news of a terrible earthquake at Costa Rica, one of the small Central American Republics, causing the destruction of four towns and immense loss of life must of course possess a great interest for the whole world, as one of the greatest natural calamities of modern times. And the knowledge that the charter recently granted to the North Borneo Company by Her Majesty's Government, about which so much has been said and written lately, has formed the subject of an important debate in the House of Lords, has a special commercial interest for the mercantile firms in the Chinese ports. All these items of news, telegraphed by Reuter the other day, bear witness that the manipulator of the wires is on the alert to keep his foreign clients thoroughly posted up in all the important events now taking place throughout the world. Such being the case, the Hongkong public, or at least that section of the public which subscribes to Reuter's telegrams privately, or through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce, have surely some cause to complain of neglect. The recall of the Governor of Hongkong—especially when that Governor is one so widely known as Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY—ought to be an event of sufficient importance to be wired without loss of time to an anxious community!

His Excellency left Hongkong by the steamship *Cathay* on the 7th inst., bound for England via India, as he himself publicly stated, on six months' leave of absence. To the Legislative Council of the Colony, to several deputations of foreign and native residents who called at Government House to bid him good-bye, at a semi-public dinner at the Tung Wah Hospital, and to many of his private friends, His Excellency had distinctly given out that he was only going home for six months, and that he would in all probability

return to Hongkong next October. These statements were accepted as *bona fide*; there was no reason to doubt them in the slightest degree. Judge then of the astonishment which prevailed throughout the Colony on the morning of Thursday the 9th inst. when a rumour was circulated, upon what was considered the most reliable authority, that Her Majesty's Government had formally recalled Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY from Hongkong. After instituting inquiries in various quarters likely to be well informed on the subject, we were almost forced to the conclusion that the reported telegram had actually been received. In our issue of that day we wrote:—"It is rumoured in town this morning that Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co. received a telegram from London late last night announcing that the Governor of Hongkong had been recalled. We give the rumour for what it may be worth, although when it is remembered that the Secretary of State for the Colonies must have known for some considerable time past that Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY was coming home on leave of absence, its truth may be fairly questioned. The report of His Excellency's departure from Hongkong would have appeared in the London papers yesterday morning. Is it not possible that Mr. KZSWICK who is said to have sent the wire above referred to, may have made a wrong inference? This seems the only reasonable explanation, if there is any truth in the rumour, which we very much doubt."

On the evening of the 10th, the *China Mail* came out with a sensational article headed "Rumoured Recall of Governor HENNESSY" based on the telegram said to have been received by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and couched in such decided language that it was generally believed—and no other reasonable inference could possibly have been drawn from the style of the writer—that the article was inspired. In plain words, the *China Mail* which has for a long time been generally known in the Colony as the recognised organ of the eminent East Point firm, was presumed to be speaking authoritatively. Not only was Governor HENNESSY'S recall discussed as a matter of fact, but it was broadly stated that His Excellency had been aware of his disgrace for some considerable time prior to his departure from the Colony, and that "the words of confident assurance which characterised his latter-day utterances were more forced and melodramatic than accurate or well founded." The following morning the *Daily Press* followed suit in exactly the same strain, and the story of Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY'S recall, understood as being given to the world under the auspices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., the most influential commercial firm in the Far East, was generally accepted in this Colony as true in substance and in fact—and yet Reuter remained ominously silent, and Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. made no sign.

The serious character of the rumour—leaving the damaging imputations of the *China Mail* on our absent Governor entirely out of the question—cannot be overlooked, and in fairness to all concerned it should either have been authoritatively confirmed, or promptly denied. For reasons which we detailed at length in a leader on the subject on the 11th inst. we expressed our conviction that the report of Governor HENNESSY'S recall was without foundation, a mere *canard* circulated by His Excellency's enemies for special reasons of their own. Believing in the possibility that the name of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. had been unjustifiably used as an authority for the rumour, we gave that firm an opportunity of setting themselves right with the public through the medium of our columns. Our polite note to the Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON on the subject remains unanswered, so it is only fair to presume the hon. gentleman has no desire to repudiate the general belief that he is solely responsible for circulating the report and that he is willing to allow the community to believe it is on his authority the announcement of Governor HENNESSY'S recall was made public.

Can there now exist any doubt in the minds of the public of Hongkong, taking the facts of the case as they stand, that the reported recall of Governor HENNESSY is utterly untrue? Is it not a matter of positive certainty that any such action on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have been telegraphed by Reuter as soon as it became known? We have yet to learn that the representative of the "princely house" in London is on such terms of intimacy with the Secretary of State as to be made the sole recipient of his lordship's State secrets. What a contrast there is between the ominous silence preserved on the subject by our simple-minded contemporaries in their later issues, and their bombastic utterances of a few days ago! What can it all mean? We leave our readers to form their own conclusions. Our views have already been plainly expressed.

THE firm of Messrs. Firmin-Didot and Co. of Paris have brought out in the French language an abridged edition of the "Ceramic Art of Japan," by Audsley and Howes, for sale on the Continent. It will contain plates similar to the magnificent ones that accompanied the English edition.—*London and China Express*.

A CHINESE hawk was charged this morning before Dr. Stewart with being in unlawful possession of a silver watch, which Mr. Alabor, an assistant to Mr. Lammer, identified as one of forty watches stolen from a trunk in his house No. 23, Stanley-street, in July of last year, upon which occasion Mr. Alabor's boy and the watches disappeared simultaneously, neither of them turning up since. The defendant averred that he redeemed the watch from a pawn-shop in Macao, the pawn ticket having been given him by a lamp trimmer on board the *White Cloud*, whom, however, he was unable to find, although allowed out on bail for the purpose of hunting him up. Dr. Stewart fined the defendant five pounds or two months' hard labour.

We of course do not expect cultured or even intelligent criticisms of operatic performances in our evening contemporary; but illicious suggestions of the kind bodied in the notice of "Tutti In Maschera" come upon us rather as a surprise. "Signor Cincelli," says the critic, "whose voice is one of remarkable power and richness, as usual, was at once at home with the audience, and it was much to be regretted that they were not gratified in their clamorous demands for *encores*. In another *role* he may be able to respond." The "clamorous demands for *encores*" by the audience, never had any existence excepting in the vivid imagination of this barbed-organ critic. It would indeed be a matter for sincere regret if the Italian artists countenanced a stupid habit which may be right enough in the concert room or music hall, but is simply ridiculous on the operatic stage. Signora Silini and Signor Corti were unwise enough to repeat a portion of their scene and duet in deference to the loudly expressed wishes of the audience; but it is to be hoped the audience will be more considerate, and the artists more dignified and artistic in future performances. Operatic singers are worked sufficiently hard at rehearsals and in public performances, without being called upon for repetitions. Applause is no doubt very gratifying to performers, but when it entails a lot of extra and unnecessary labor it is too dearly bought. We trust that Hongkong audiences will never grudge warm plaudits where they are merited; and also express a hope that out of consideration for the artists they will never encourage the pernicious system of *encores* in Italian Opera.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON appeared last night, for the first time in Hongkong, at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, and gave an excellent entertainment of legende-main to a much better house than he could have hoped for, when it is remembered that on the previous evening so large a portion of the community was present at the Italian Opera. We were glad to see a numerous audience, as Professor Anderson's entertainment is well worth attending, his "patter" easy and interesting, and his tricks, if not absolutely new, were novel and well executed. As a palmist he exhibited great dexterity, his "coin catching" being a remarkably clean and clever performance; and his card tricks were probably as good as any similar ever witnessed in the City Hall. The Professor varies his performance each night, but the principal items of last night's "show" were—Pandora's Box, from a common felt hat; the mysterious growth of flowers; the flying canary and cage; the production of bowls of water and gold fish from empty cloths; the magical clock; and the transmogrified umbrella. In the latter portion of the entertainment the Professor was assisted by Mrs. Anderson and a merchant well known in the Queen's-road in a clever mechanical deception called "The solid post." In the "Indian Basket Feat," which was very smartly done, and "Reheating a lady," Mrs. Anderson was also the victim of sword and knife, but will no doubt have sufficiently recovered by this evening to undergo the operation again. The gentleman who conducts for the opera company presided at the piano, and when opportunity offered, added to the enjoyment of the audience by playing numerous lively *morceaux*. The performance will be repeated this evening with the addition of items.

THE funeral of the late Pascal Martin, an American citizen, and 1st Assistant in the Customs, took place on Monday afternoon at the English cemetery in Chinkiang, and was attended by the Customs staff, the Consuls, and the mercantile body. The services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. M. L. Taft of the Methodist Episcopal Mission of Chinkiang. An inquest was held at nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant and the Court was composed of E. J. Smithers, Esquire, United States Consul, Acting Coroner; the Rev. Spencer Lewis, and Messrs. A. E. Salter and J. J. McGrath, jurymen. After the examination of several witnesses, including Dr. White, who described the deceased as of a weak and nervous temperament, the jury returned a verdict as follows:—"In the matter of the inquisition upon the body of Pascal Martin deceased.—We the undersigned the Jurors summoned to appear before E. J. Smithers, Esq., Consul for the United States and Acting Coroner for the Consular District of Chinkiang at 9 o'clock in the forenoon on the 6th day of March 1882 to enquire into the cause of the death of Pascal Martin found dead at the Custom House in Chinkiang, having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition after inspecting the body and hearing the evidence adduced upon oath, each and all do say that we find deceased was named Pascal Martin, was born in China, and that his parents are citizens of the United States; that he was aged 31, and that he came to his death on the 5th day of March 1882, in Chinkiang, China, from a wound inflicted by a pistol in his own hand. That the deceased was suffering at the time of temporary aberration of the mind. All of which we duly certify by this inquisition in writing by us signed on the 7th day of March 1882."—*Shanghai Courier*.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* refers to an article recently published by the Paris newspaper *Le Parlement*, maintaining that Anglo-French intervention in Egypt was preferable to collective action of all the Powers. The semi-official journal, in reply, asks whether, in regard to some other point of the Eastern problem, it would also be found preferable that two Powers other than France and England should, on their own initiative, take joint action without the collective intervention of Europe.

It is complained at the Vatican, says the *Standard* correspondent, that secret intrigues are being employed to impede the proposed monster Spanish Pilgrimage. Cardinal Jacobini has demanded explanations from the Spanish Government, which he accuses of listening to suggestions from Italy on the subject. The Madrid Cabinet has replied that no such suggestions have been made, and that the Pilgrimage is perfectly free. It is probable that the circumstances may give rise to a quarrel between the Vatican and the Spanish Government, a result which the Carlists are striving to precipitate.

MANY of the shining lights of the Conservative party have been delivering their souls in public during the last week. Mr. W. H. Smith made an excellent and temperate speech at Exeter Hall on Jan. 30, and on Feb. 1 Lord Lytton addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting at Manchester. His lordship, with characteristic self-gratulation, took credit to himself for the absolute success of his financial administration during his tenure of office in India, and entirely refrained from any explanation of the little mistake of nine millions for which he and his advisers were generally held responsible at the time. He paid, however, a gallant and well-merited tribute to all that Sir John Strachey had endeavoured and accomplished for our Indian Empire.—*Overland Mail*.

A WOULD-BE alchemist named Li Afuk, who heartlessly swindled a compatriot out of his jacket, which he persuaded him to take off his back and transfer to him in exchange for a nugget that he represented to be gold and worth a great deal, but which proved to be nothing but brass, was this morning sent to six months' hard labour by Mr. Wodehouse, during which period of enforced retirement from the vanities of the world he will have leisure to prosecute researches for the philosopher's stone, and possibly be able, when he re-enters society, to transmute the other six brass nuggets which the constable found in his hat when he arrested him, into the precious metal. Mr. Li Afuk has in this instance, without intending it, furnished an apt illustration of Lord Bellingbrooke's remark, that he who is acutest in deceiving others is ever the most ingenious in outwitting himself.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* wires on the 2nd ult.:—"I learn that on the 10th (22nd) of December a Treaty was signed at Tcheran by the representatives of Russia and Persia for the settlement of the Central Asian frontier common to both Powers. By the terms of this Treaty Russia receives the whole of the Akhal Tekke oasis, to within sixteen versts of serahs, which town, however, remains in the hands of Persia. Part of the ceded territory in the Atrek district is to be held by the Shah for five years, and is to be free of all imposts. The Treaty is to be ratified within three months of the date of signature. It seems, therefore, that the Russians, in levelling the country almost to serahs, were only taking a preliminary view of their new possessions; but it is evident that in future they will have to see that bodies of Merv Tekkes to the number of three thousand do not cross their territory to pillage the loyal subjects of the Shah.

A TELEGRAM from Pesth, the capital of Hungary, to a London paper, on the 2nd ult., states that an immense sensation had been caused by the fact that Count Andrássy vehemently attacked the Austro-Hungarian Government in the previous day's private sitting of the War Committee of the Hungarian Delegation. The Count blamed them because recruiting in Bosnia was begun before the recruiting in Dalmatia had ended. He further blamed the Austrian Administration in Dalmatia, and did not shirk Count Kalnoky's views that the Prince of Montenegro is innocent in respect to the assistance granted by his subjects to the insurgents in Dalmatia and Herzegovina. He compared the Montenegrins with wolves who are to be exterminated by civilisation. These attacks, made by one of the most intimate friends of Minister Tisza, against the Austrian Administration in Bosnia, are regarded in Pesth as a Hungarian declaration of war against the sclavonian hegemony in Austria. Count Kalnoky is a partisan of Count Taaffe, whose appointment caused Count Andrássy's resignation.

THE gold casket voted by the Court of Common Council to Mr. Gladstone, in which it is intended to place the illuminated address presented to the right hon. gentleman a short time since, has been completed, and sent to Mr. Gladstone in Downing-street. The design, which is of pure classic character, with the severe lines broken by Tuscan columns at either end, is a trophy of some ten inches in height by twelve in length, and approached from either side by silver steps, with figures in gold at the four corners representing respectively Eloquence, Justice, Industry, and Law. In the front is a monumental tablet, bearing upon it the crest, arms, and motto of the Premier, surrounded by the victor's wreath of laurel, encased in proper colours, and flanked by female figures intended for the City of London, Commerce, Ceres, and Ireland. The reverse front has in its centre, supported by the City dragons, the following inscription:—"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England, as a token of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of London, and of their appreciation of his high character, rare genius, and varied gifts; so long devoted to the service of his country."

A COMPANY of "The Bulls" proceeded this morning to Kowloon for musketry practice.

THE *Moorthen*, a composite screw gunboat, Lieut.-Commander James H. Corke, arrived at Shanghai on the 11th instant, via ports of call, last from Ningpo.

AN earthquake causing great destruction and loss of life has occurred at Costa Rica Central America; four towns have been destroyed, and several thousand inhabitants have perished.

A LONDON telegram of the 13th states that the Italian Consul at Tunis has protested energetically against the insecurity of life and property prevailing there, and the Bey has been held responsible.

From information received from the north, we believe there is no foundation for the rumour which has been current in the settlements for the last few days concerning the death of the Emperor of China.—*Courier*.

IN a debate in the House of Lords relating to the North Borneo Company's Charter, Lord Granville defended the policy of the Government as being in accordance with precedents and as advantageous to British interests.

A WAR would appear to be in progress in south Africa between the natives and the Dutch settlers. A report that the natives, under the well known chief Montsima, have repulsed the Boers with heavy loss, has been wired from London.

THE case in which a Chinese carpenter is charged with assaulting Police sergeant Hanson, with intent to commit a felony, near the Peak on Sunday evening last, was this morning further remanded till the 23rd instant, sergeant Hanson being still unable to leave the hospital.

MESSRS. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents of the "Ben" Line of steamers, inform us (*Shanghai Mercury*), that they are advised by wire from New York of the steamer *Benardine*'s arrival there on the 6th instant, 58 days out from Amoy. She left Shanghai on the 29th December, and Foochow and Amoy on the 5th and 7th January respectively.

LEUNG Kam, captain of one of the Messageries Maritimes Company's lighters, was sentenced this morning by Dr. Stewart to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a quantity of old copper, valued at \$27, the property of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The lighter of which defendant was captain was in dock to be re-metalled, the agreement being that the old copper was to become the property of the Dock Company, and it was some of this, which was found concealed in the hold of the lighter, that the defendant was convicted of stealing.

FOR stealing a coat, valued at a dollar and a half, from a seaman of the American barque *Grace Darling*, at the "City of Hamburg" tavern on the 6th instant, James Thomas, 28, of England, a fireman belonging to the steamer *Glengly*, was this morning sentenced by Mr. Wodehouse to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The complainant had left the coat on the bar, forgetting to take it with him when going away, and it was subsequently found under the defendant's arm, inside his coat, by the police constable sent for in the matter. The defendant said the coat was given him to take care of by another man, a stranger to him, who was drunk at the time, but the magistrate was not disposed to take this view of the case.

LAUNCH OF THE "THAI-PING." The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's steamship *Fame* left Peddar's Wharf about four o'clock this afternoon, conveying a fairly large number of interested spectators to Kowloon Docks to witness the launch of the new paddle-steamer *Thai-ping*, which has recently been built to the order of a firm of Chinese-merchants in Penang to run between that port and Perak, in connection with the mines in the latter district.

The *Thai-ping*, so named after the principal town in Perak, is a paddle steamer, built on the composite principle, with iron frames and teak planking, the topsides above the water line being constructed of iron for lightness and durability. She is of the ordinary American river-steamer type, with an awning deck right over her gunwale, fore and aft capable of accommodating a large number of native passengers. The European quarters are placed on the awning deck, with galleys, bath rooms, &c., on the gunwale, and are most complete and satisfactory in every respect. The principal dimensions of the vessel are:—Length over all, 160 feet; on water line, 153 feet; depth, 10 feet; and 22 feet beam. Her engines are diagonal compound surface-condensing of 100 horse-power cylinder 23; L.P. 45; and stroke 5 feet. These engines are the largest ever constructed in China, and reflect the greatest credit on the employes of the Dock Company for completeness and finished workmanship. Steam is supplied from the boilers 11 feet 3 inches long, and 8 feet 4 inches in diameter, with shells of the best Staffordshire iron, the interval parts being made of the best Lowmoor. With such powerful engines a high rate of speed will doubtless be obtained.

It is worthy of note that every portion of the vessel, her boilers, and the whole of her machinery, have been constructed by the employes of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company at Kowloon Docks, which says a great deal in favour of the capabilities and resources of this flourishing enterprise. The *Thai-ping* is a beautiful model, and for strength, finish, and general completeness would be a credit even to the best shipbuilding yards on the Clyde. On the arrival of the *Fame* at Kowloon everything was found to be in readiness for the launch, the vessel being gaily decked with flags. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Caine, who broke the usual bottle of champagne over the steamer's bows as she gracefully glided from the launching ways into the water amidst the cheers of the spectators.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 14th March.
Since my last letter there has been very little to report in the way of news. The Portuguese barque *Triumphante* arrived here a few days ago, after a long passage from Timor, where she called on her way from Lisbon. Intending emigrants to Mozambique, almost entirely Chinese, are said to be preparing for embarkation. It is presumed that by casting their lots in with the niggers, they may return to Macao either wealthier or wiser men.

Rumour has it that the much-talked-of diplomatic mission to Japan will leave this at the end of the present month.

The Lyceum bubble has burst. Now that all can see the Regulations of the pretended institution, I will shortly resume my former criticisms. I may be afterwards induced to discuss the new Lyceum Regulations, paragraph by paragraph.

It is currently reported in Macao that one of our leading legal lights will shortly be fighting in the Supreme Court. I refer to Mr. Baston, Jun., who, it is said, has decided to maintain the position he took in the hostile and alleged libellous pamphlet written by him against the Canons of the Ecclesiastical Committee some time ago. I refrain from going into the questions at issue, as I suppose you will not permit me to comment on a matter which is practically *sub-judice*, although it does not appear to be generally known that legal proceedings have been taken, or only merely threatened.

Professor Kuchawsky's troupe perform this evening at the Theatre. I am rather afraid that the entertainment will not be largely patronised. It would hardly pay the Italian Opera Company to pay us a visit, although I am certain they would secure a crowded audience.

SHANGHAI.

We hear that Li Hung-chang has demanded from each of the Arsenal's report on their condition and the amount of work which they are capable of turning out, when at their utmost capacity, in twelve months. It is rumoured that great changes in the administration of the Arsenal will shortly take place.

This morning (9th) a fire broke out in one of the wards of the General Hospital. It was occasioned by some wood joists being placed too close to one of the flues of the operating room. Luckily the fire was discovered before much damage was done beyond burning a small portion of the floor in front of a fire place.

We have to announce to-day the death of Captain George Murray, the superintending Captain of the Shanghai Tugboat Association. Mr. Murray has been unwell for some time past, although he rallied, and resumed his avocation up to almost the last minute. He was highly respected as a Freemason, and doubtless there will be a large concourse of brethren at his funeral which takes place at the New Cemetery to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

A fire broke out this morning about four o'clock in the City near the West Gate, in the quarter where second hand clothes are generally sold. Owing to the want of proper means for extinguishing fires, the flames spread rapidly, and before the fire burnt itself out over one hundred houses were destroyed. We understand that no lives were lost. The following graphic report of the fire has been furnished to us by a native:

"The inside City at Large East Gate at middle marked of 'Loang-sung.' Last night have a shop his partner all gambling hole night till 4 o'clock midnight, then he careless fire the fire so that to burn up half full to burn the house hundred more the Arrest and people to pull the fire Engine and all officer came out to put out the fire."

NAGASAKI.

March 4th.

The Chinese man-of-war *Yu-yue* is expected to call on her way from Yokohama to Shanghai sometime during the ensuing week. Several U.S. men-of-war are also expected.

On Saturday last, H.I.R.M.S. *Chrysanthemum* went out for a trial trip, the result of which, we understand, was most satisfactory, both as regards the general working of her machinery, and the speed attained. She may now be considered, in every respect, equal to a new vessel; whilst to her former complement of boilers she has received an additional new one, which will somewhat augment the facilities for raising steam, and greatly add to her propelling power.

We regret to hear that owing to the unexpected departure of H.M.S. *Zephyr*, the entertainment looked for by the Japanese Dramatic Company, will have to be indefinitely postponed. It is unfortunate that the original cast should in any way be broken up, but we trust it will not be impossible to find substitutes among the residents for the parts allotted to the officers of the *Zephyr*. The billiard handicap at the Club was interrupted through the same cause. Whilst on this subject we may remark that the officers of the ship referred to rendered themselves very popular during their short stay here, and a general wish is expressed for their speedy return.

The enormous issues of paper currency and the scarcity of real money is beginning to exercise a prejudicial effect upon the business of the banks. One or two of these institutions in Osaka are liable to close up at any moment for want of funds, and one bank in particular is attracting attention from the authorities. Open insolvency has been avoided frequently lately by raising temporary loans, but matters seem to have now reached a crisis. As nearly all the banks throughout the empire are constantly short of funds, it is not wonder that a few in Osaka are pressed, but if one bank fails the public will lose confidence in all, and business will be sorely harassed. We trust therefore that the rumour about the bank's insolvency is groundless, and we think further that it is not the bank directors who should be blamed if anything is wrong, but the regulations which permit such extravagant issues of notes.

A report from Hokkaido says that in consequence of General Saigo having been appointed Chief of the Colonization Department, the natives (Ainos) expect trouble arising in a near future. This apprehension is based on the fact that General Saigo is the brother of Saigo Takamori, who, as they believe, is hiding in Korea, and that as the Hokkaido is an important strategic point, the brothers will join and revolt against the Government. They fear that they will be killed in the ensuing battles, and are in a state of great excitement. Government officials have told them that General Saigo is a loyal man, who would never revolt against the Government, and that he is very different from his brother Takamori. This seems to have allayed their fears a little, and they are quietly awaiting the General's arrival on his proposed inspecting tour to the North.—*Rising Sun*.

Dr. Hunter has been honoured with a letter of congratulation from the Secretary of State on the completion of his comprehensive Gazetteer. The Viceroys have also received a despatch on the subject.

In Palestine of late years the rainfall has increased wonderfully. In Beirut there are fifty educational institutions. In Jerusalem twenty years ago there were a few hundred Jews; now 20,000 out of 44,000 inhabitants are Jews.

KOBE.

Bets are frequently made among certain circles in Osaka whether or not particular paragraphs in the local journals will lead to a suspension of the paper, or only punishment of the writers.

It was one of the principal products of Kishiu until tea growing supplanted it. Matsuo, of Hidaka-gori, is about recommencing bee-keeping on a large scale.

On the 22nd ultimo showers of sand are reported to have fallen from the clouds at Harada, in Teichi-gori, Yamato. The wind ceased entirely about two o'clock in the afternoon, and then the sand commenced falling, and lasted until about six. The area affected was about three ri square.

The subscriptions to the Nippon Railway Company having been nearly all received, the construction of the line between Tokio and Takasaki will soon be commenced.

The following intelligence has reached us from Sakiko (Kio):—About 8 o'clock in the morning, on the 29th instant, sounds like the reports of cannon were heard in a north-easterly direction. The people were surprised and anxiously waiting to learn the cause. Early next morning dark clouds were seen overhanging the horizon, and thick smoke was seen rising about 20 *cho* from the city, as though it was caused by a conflagration. Not knowing the cause of this phenomenon, the inhabitants were panic-stricken; in the meantime a muddy substance began to descend on the houses and trees. On being analyzed this substance was found to be volcanic origin. Every body was frightened, and believed the prophecy of the destruction of the world which was circulated last year was about to be fulfilled, and similar occurrences are reported from various districts.

The *Tsukuba Kan* will not be accompanied by a foreign factor this time on her proposed cruise, according to suggestion of Admiral Nirei, she will visit Hongkong, Hobart Town, Nelson and Auckland, whence she is to return to Japan after traversing a distance of 16,000 *ri* within ten months.—*Tokio Shinbun*.

An Englishman who resides at Vladivostok visited Kobe recently. He was talking on one occasion to a Japanese official about the commercial mistakes of the Japanese, and gave the following instance. When there was a rumour of war between Russia and China many people profited, but not the Japanese, although they tried to do so. When the vessels of the Colonization Commission were sent to Vladivostok with samples of the manufactures and products of Hokkaido, two or three Europeans or Americans were entrusted with them, and subsequently reported the goods unsaleable and unfit for the market. The foreigners then sold the samples, imported similar goods from other places than Hokkaido, and thus made large profits. The result, added the Englishman, would have been secured to Japan if only a Japanese merchant had been employed instead of a foreigner.

There are a great many ponds and swamps in Shimane Ken. The inhabitants are anxious to promote fish-breeding, and we understand they are now choosing suitable spots to carry on the industry. They propose also to fill up all useless swamps and ponds, so as to increase the quantity of land under cultivation.

Notwithstanding frequent warnings and punishments the Chinese still often endeavour to practise cunning tricks. On the 24th ultimo, as the *Nagasaki-maru* was about to leave for Shanghai, two Chinamen tried to get on board. The two house officers suspected the fellows, and perceiving that they were carrying parcels each containing about 12 *kin* of ginse.

Watanabe Yeshitsuma, of Kochi Ken, stood up to lecture before a large audience at Akakura-machi, Kant-gori, Kochi, on the 16th ultimo. His text was, "An arbitrary Government is liable to be overturned," and he had only completed a review of some striking incidents in the ancient histories of foreign lands, when the police interfered and dispersed the meeting. Next day Watanabe was arrested, and he has since been sentenced to four years imprisonment, a fine of 700 yen, and two years' police supervision.

Notice of appeal had been given. About eight o'clock in the evening of the 26th ultimo, two men servants in the employment of Mr. Kitagawa, of Hiogo, were returning to their master's after collecting some money for him. When passing along Matsuyama-machi four men seized them, muffled their heads so that they could not cry out, and then rifled their pockets. The ruffians escaped with 554.50 yen in satsu, and 400 yen in cheques. Nothing has since been heard of them.—*Kobe Shinbun*.

We regret to have to record another accident in the harbour. Yesterday afternoon (1st inst.), a poor lad about fifteen years of age fell from the topgallant-yard of the three-masted schooner *May*, and struck the deck beneath with terrible violence. Assistance was at once sought, and Dr. Browne was quickly on board, the doctor of H.I.C.M.S. *Hertha* arriving almost simultaneously. The lad was senseless, and examination disclosed that his shoulder was badly fractured. After being bandaged up, the poor fellow was removed to the hospital, where he regained consciousness during the course of the evening. We understand that the youth of the boy is greatly in his favour, and although his condition is at present precarious, his ultimate recovery is not despaired of.

About half-past four o'clock this morning (2nd inst.) five men armed with swords broke into a native house near the Ikuta temple, tied up the inmates, and plundered the place of a small sum in money and clothes of the value of about 150 yen. The neighbours were aroused by cries of "thieves"—Japanese are generally afraid to say "thieves"—lest the rascals should turn and cut their throats. After looting the victims attempted to track the robbers. The wheel track of a jinrikisha was followed across some fields as far as the railway line, but there the trail ceased.

There is a great deal of work going on at present at the Kobe Iron Works (Messrs. E. C. Kirby and Co.). In addition to the steamer now fast approaching completion, and some intricate pieces of machinery for the Chinese man-of-war *Yu Yung* that called in here recently, two iron steamers are being built for the Railway Department for the Lake Biwa trade. These steamers are to be furnished with very powerful engines; indeed, each vessel will have a double boiler entirely independent of each other, and some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gained from the fact that the half of the condenser for each engine weighs over four tons. One of these parts was cast yesterday afternoon, and a very interesting sight it is to witness such a mass of glowing molten metal being poured into the mould out of what is technically, but facetiously, called the "ladle." Very much larger castings have been frequently turned out at these works—one, we believe, weighed over ten tons—and accordingly that of yesterday was looked upon as a trifle of little consequence.

A commencement will evidently soon be made with the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, which has attracted so much attention throughout Japan. Intelligence by the last mail states that Messrs. Malcolm, Brunner and Co. have obtained a contract for the section between Yokohama and Takasaki, a distance of one hundred miles. This refers, we presume, simply to the material, and it is stated that twenty miles of rails and twelve locomotives have already been shipped. The new line will, under any circumstances, prove of immense benefit to the development of the resources of the Empire, but judging from the experience of other countries,

the utmost advantage will not be derived from the undertaking if the Government does not either own or control it.

A native association styled the Osaka Petroleum Company controls the kerosene trade in that city, while a rival society, the Kobe Kerosene Trading Company, attempts the same role here. The Osaka combination recently opened a branch in Kobe, and the result has been competition, jealousy, and finally log-rolling. An attempt was made by the local company, says the *Kobe Shinbun*, to oust the intruders by buying up all the oil in the market, but this notable device fell through owing to the refusal of foreigners to sell at the price offered, although it is not impossible credit entered largely into the proposed operation. The *Shinbun* adds that foreigners are hoping to make a large profit out of this dispute, but it so happens that one firm has now a virtual command of the market, and whether the two companies fight or fraternise the result will, as far as they are concerned, be pretty much the same.

For some time past the *Tokyo Gazette* has devoted considerable space to criticising the native banking establishments with the object of showing their financial unsoundness. A paragraph appears in a vernacular paper, which strongly confirms the *Gazette's* views—at any rate as regards one of these institutions. According to the native journal a bank in Osaka is at present offering 5000 *yen* per cent. to depositors, a proceeding so extraordinary as to call forth the astonishment even of the Japanese editor. We remarked a short time since that some of the Osaka banks were in great straits, but we had no idea any of them would seek aid by such a desperate expedient.

After a hiatus of a few months, probably owing to the winter, the Bureau of Industry of Hiogo Ken has issued another brochure relating to the subject of which it takes cognizance. The first article in the present number is addressed specially to the native merchants of Kobe, and urges upon them the vital importance of supporting the local commercial academy. Another article deals with a new dye, said to be made from cabbages. Whether it answers as well as the dye generally in use is not yet definitely ascertained, but experiments are being made, and the question will shortly be decided one way or another. The new dye possesses, however, a great advantage, inasmuch as it is absolutely innocuous, while the dye now used is highly poisonous. Among the items of agricultural intelligence, we notice a correspondent alleging that if the liquor produced by boiling down rice bran is diluted with water, and sprinkled upon tobacco plants after rain, worms and insects are effectually prevented from injuring the leaves. If true, the ashes of rice straw will be equally well, which we think highly probable. Another correspondent announces that seedling rice plants may be protected from frost by putting tobacco stalks round the beds, while a third genius gravely informs the Bureau that contact with burned clay kills tea plants almost instantaneously. Mark Twain relates in one of his most humorous sketches how he once edited an agricultural newspaper for a friend, and the startling results of the advice he gave to his biocline readers; it almost seems as if the witty American had found a humble follower in the local Bureau of Industry.

Aggregating the reports of the past few days, we find that the fair will be held monthly at Koshikawara, Tamba, "in order to promote the commercial business of that place." A recipe for making bread follows, which is doubtless valuable in its way, although the Bureau would be doing much better work if its officials first taught the farmers how to grow wheat, the method at present universally followed in Japan being not only wasteful but ruinous. Import and export returns, with extracts on miscellaneous subjects taken from both native and foreign journals, complete the report, which it will be seen from our brief résumé is the capable of considerable development.

THE REV. L. C. CASARTELLI, M.A., ON COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

No one can have failed to remark the very decided impulse that has been given within the last few years to the movement in favour of technical education. The efforts of the Society of Arts and the London Guilds are producing abundant fruits. Manchester itself, as is well known, is right and proper, considering her position as a metropolis of industry and commerce, has within the last two years come very fully under the influence of the ever growing agitation, and I suppose it is not chimerical to expect that we may, at no very distant date, see a great technical college absorbing one of the best known public institutions in the City.

That the great movement above referred to is taking place in the public mind is concerned almost exclusively with the former of these two kinds of practical education—with that, namely, which is technological, or devoted to the industries. I believe, that the commission which has been examining systems of technical teaching abroad, has devoted its attention mostly to that relating to the textile industries; the classes already established at institutions like the Leeds College of Science and the Manchester Mechanics Association, and the like. Public interest has been thoroughly aroused upon this department of education; there is a widely diffused feeling that we must no longer depend upon "the rule of thumb" to propagate our skilled labour in manufactures, and large sums of money are being spent in introducing systems of scientific and practical instruction, which will rival the best on the Continent.

But meanwhile the other great—to my mind equally great—division of practical education, which has direct reference to commerce—to the counting-house and the bank, that is to say, rather than to the factory, or the works has been almost entirely ignored, or neglected, and as we have had to learn from our friends on the Continent the very possibility and utility of a technological education, so we shall have to draw from the same source our ideas of a mercantile or business one. After all, perhaps, this is but natural. Among the English people, skilled labour and commercial ability have been for centuries hereditary characteristics, formed and developed like parliamentary and Constitutional habits, with the growth of the race itself. What the Englishman inherited and mercantile transactions, matured by slow growth here (like our Constitution), had to be carried abroad and adapted to the wants of our neighbours. But such a learning postulates a method, a systematic scheme of teaching; and so technical education was formed abroad. For a long time this elaborate scheme of instruction barely sufficed to make the continental artisan and the continental merchant as skilled as the English "skilled labourer" or "merchant." But with the rapid advances of applied science, the general diffusion of machinery, the vast extension of intercourse among all peoples, the complicated evolution of the merchant and banking system—the Englishman, with his "rule of thumb," has gradually been falling somewhat behind; and he now awakes to find that his mother-wit needs stimulating and informing by an organised system of technical education; where he has hitherto been the teacher must now become the learner. As regards applied science, and technical, I think we are now-days all fully alive to our needs, and we see emulation on all sides to set up even elaborate

schemes for teaching applied art, mechanics, machine construction, dyeing, weaving, printing, and innumerable other branches—both for our artisan classes and for those who have to become the directors and employers of skilled labour. But I do not yet see that the same interest has been extended to our purely mercantile pursuits to the business training of those young men who are to become clerks in our warehouses or banks, accountants, foreign correspondents or agents, and eventually the heads of our great firms.

Now, whilst we have been standing still our neighbours have not. They have already developed large systems of thoroughly practical business training unknown in this country. It is my object in this paper very briefly to give you some account, to some extent from personal experience, of what is done in two or three foreign countries for this branch of the training of youth.

Whilst a boy has gathered a largest stock of general information and ideas concerning the ancient world of Athens, and whilst he is studying its politics, literature, mythology, arts, and general culture, and he is also fairly at home with ancient and medieval English, on the other hand, not only is his stock of ideas concerning what more immediately affects his future business, general principles of mercantile and political economy, the modern course of home legislation, and our mercantile relations with other peoples, excessively small, but his whole tone of mind is strangely out of sympathy with the questions which interest the commercial world—questions to him insufficiently defined and insipid, but the understanding of which is of the greatest utility to a young man who would make his way rapidly to the top of his profession. Too often, indeed, the mind of the highly educated youth is so absorbed with another culture, that the circle of business life and ideas will ever remain alien and distasteful to him; and he probably will never be a good man of business, because he will never learn to feel an interest in pursuits so uncongenial to him. Besides all which, it may also happen that the very culture which he has gained in his literary training may have left little opportunity for those habits of neatness, punctuality, accuracy, business-like method, so indispensable in the house of commerce.

From all this you will not be surprised if our well educated young friend will have to go through four or five years of hard and uninteresting drudgery in the lowest department of his profession, while a young German or Swiss companion, who started with him, will make his way, with rapidity, owing to his specially suitable acquirements and capabilities. Why should the young German do so much more satisfactorily than the young Englishman, in the very outset of the latter's career? What is the cause of this? Is it the better home at the same time, of Commerce itself? What we feel here in England on this subject has been felt elsewhere before. Let me quote you the words of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, in their evidence before the Official Commission in 1863-64:—"Our banking trade, Commission agency, and silk manufacture gives employment to a large number of young men from Germany and Switzerland, whom their professional instruction causes to be particularly sought after. These young men are distinguished by a very careful and regular training, a remarkable skill in reckoning, and a soundness of knowledge of German, English, French, Spanish, and Italian, which allows them to be employed with equal advantage either as correspondents or as travellers. In France we are almost entirely wanting in such persons. Not only are the young men brought up in our colleges and free institutions without the aptitude which we meet with in young Germans, or a sufficiently lively interest in the career they have embraced, but their instruction is defective in a commercial point of view; their handwriting has been so neglected that it becomes almost impossible to read it later on; they are not broken in to the difficulties of reckoning; the knowledge of foreign languages is wanting or incomplete; lastly they have not that tenacity in work and that legitimate ambition to gain a full possession of commercial practice and science which we remark in German pupils trained specially with a view to commerce."

On this the "Society for the development of Commercial and Industrial Education in Normandy" adds the following significant words:—"The Lyons Chamber has but officially affirmed in its report the commercial necessities of the country. I might have added that in the matter of distant transactions people tend to more and more enterprising ways. Men capable of developing our commercial relations abroad are almost entirely wanting."

The French, twelve or fifteen years ago, no doubt felt strongly the deficiencies above complained of; but meantime they have not been idle. They have taken thought long ago to remedy their defects, and already their great centres, like Paris and Rouen, are well provided with both technological and commercial schools. The other day, that is, as regards advanced purely technical instruction France seems to be at an advantage, even as compared with Germany; so I think the higher and more specific branches of commercial instruction are now-days more highly developed in that country and in Belgium than even in Germany.

Broadly speaking, we may say that all education in Germany is of two kinds directed from the very outset to completely different ends. The one is humanitarian, the other practical. The former begins in the Gymnasium—corresponding to our grammar school—of which the preparatory Pro-gymnasium; the latter kind of education is either that of Realschule—a modern and commercial school or of Gewerbeschule—a technological establishment of secondary rank. These more practical establishments have also their preparatory *Verehule* or *Bürgerschule*, and often such a preparatory school, in which the more elementary education is given, is common both to a Gymnasium and a Realschule.

I shall perhaps not be far wrong if I select the Antwerp Institut Supérieur des Commerce as the best model of a higher mercantile school. This institution was founded by the government, 1835, and after a highly successful career is about to erect much larger and more commodious premises than those it now possesses. The course is one of two years, and pre-supposes a suitable training similar to that of the German Realschule. The institute is established on the footing of a university, and is devoted to a course of professional mercantile studies of a very advanced kind. During the first year, in addition to the "Bureau" of which the student attends lectures on commercial products (*Histoire des produits commerciaux*) two hours per week in which he learns the natural history and a certain amount of the chemistry of the metals and others minerals, and of the chief food plants, and textile and other useful vegetables, that are of value in commerce. Another course of two hours is devoted to political Economy and Statistics; one of three hours to commercial and industrial Geography; one hour to an introduction to the principles of Technical Law. Modern languages are taught, not merely as such, but in their commercial use. Under English, for example, comes an account of insurances, companies, the public funds, the customs, currencies, and all the appropriate terminology. German, Dutch, English, Spanish, and Italian are thus taught in each case by native professors.

But the features which distinguish the institute especially is its "Bureau Commercial," in which the greater part of the student's time is

passed no less than three hours per day. This is a large counting house, fitted up exactly like that in one of our warehouses. In this, under the direction of a professor and two assistants, the entire simulated operation of a house of business is carried on in great detail with exactitude. Although these operations are simulated, yet due regard is had to the actual state of the markets and exchanges of the day. In addition to the ordinary daily intelligence of the Antwerp Bourse, the institute receives on its own account, like any large business house, regular commercial advices from London, Liverpool, New York, Havanna, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Sydney, the Indian and Chinese ports, Odessa, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Havre. The young men enter with zeal and interest into all these elaborate transactions, which really occupy the greater part of their day; and it is hard for the outsider to distinguish the busy "Bureau" from a great commercial centre.

At the end of each year the affairs of the "house" are balanced and liquidated. The second year's course is a continuation and extension of the first. The Bureau is more occupied with the foreign than with the native trade. The course of commercial Law, of Maritime and International Law, is more extensive and important, and special lectures are given on custom legislation, Treaties of Commerce, and the construction and fitting of ships, whilst a course of the History of Commerce and the Industrial Arts takes the place of Geography. It is evident that a student who has gone through such a course is not merely possessed of a large amount of knowledge and professional skill, which will be of direct use to him in his business, but he has acquired habits of mind and practice which will make him fully perfectly at home in the actual mercantile world he has to enter; and still more, he has gained what I will call a new kind of culture, which raises his occupation from a mere drudgery almost to the rank of a liberal art, and which will give him that professional pride and love of his vocation, which ought to be as valuable to a merchant as to the doctor or the lawyer.

Turning now to France, we may select two cities as specially appropriate homes of mercantile education—Paris and Rouen. In the capital the superior school of Commerce (*Ecole Supérieure de Commerce*), originally a private undertaking, was in 1869, taken in hand by the Chamber of Commerce, and is the earliest institution in France exclusively created for superior commercial studies.

It is destined to form merchants, bankers, administrators, and directors, and clerks of business houses. Owing to the large number of foreigners who frequent it, it claims to have special advantages for the practice of modern languages. The course is one of three years, or three "cours" as they are appropriately called. It deserves to be noted that the first "cours" is devoted to the reform of the handwriting, and to the more elementary parts of the commercial sciences. The second and third years are very similar to those indicated above at Antwerp. We may notice that special attention is paid to analytical chemistry as applied to the examination of goods and the detection of falsifications. Here, as in Antwerp, all the studies are brought into application by means of the simulated operations of commerce. Each student opens and closes every kind of book, buys and sells goods, keeps a bank, sends off ships, insures, does commission work, and corresponds in several languages. A noteworthy feature is that every Thursday ten students of the highest "cours" visit, in company with their professors, the principal manufactures of Paris and the neighbourhood. On their return they have to draw up detailed reports of these visits. Both the government, and the Chamber of Commerce encourage the work by annual gold, silver and bronze medals, and the final diploma issued by the school is signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Rouen, a society above referred to has established a twin institution, partly technological, partly mercantile, under the name of *Ecole Supérieure de Commerce et d'Industrie*. With regard to the latter branch, the purely industrial side, I have nothing to say here, except that it does not seem to be so successful as the other school in which we are more concerned. This second (and quite independent) school is exactly similar in character to those above described, and I quote yet another description, it is only in order to show how widespread is the conviction abroad of the utility of such institutions. I shall quote from the letter of a young gentleman, formerly a student of the school, written in 1877. After speaking of the *Ecole d'Industrie*, he says:—

"The school of commerce is more prosperous, better intended, and even better organised. There a young man will find a course of counting-house work where he will learn accounts, correspondence, and carry on a fictitious business. The pupils are divided into three or four groups, which represent so many business houses established in different cities, and devote themselves to all kinds of transactions, purchases, sales, estimates, correspondence, legal proceedings against debtors, bankruptcy cases, &c. There is also a course of Commercial Law, which if a young man does business with France in after life, will prove useful; a course of studies of the different kinds of goods."

I believe the Rouen school of Commerce is highly esteemed among the merchants of that city. We shall scarcely be surprised if the United States also have long seen the importance of such a commercial education as we have been describing. In fact there are many such institutions, under the name of Business Colleges, flourishing in the States. The best known is Mr. S. S. Packard's in New York. The elaborate "Course of Business Training" (which the Germans would call *Commercielleschule*) published by Mr. Packard, will give a capital idea both of the spirit and the form of his institute. One distinguishing feature certainly is the amount of shrewd, practical, moral advice that is ever imparted to the student amidst all the technicalities of the system, and thoroughly good advice it generally is. A very peculiar institution certainly tending to inculcate business habits—is a system of marks, the "Financial system" connected with a college bank. I will let Mr. Packard explain for himself:—

"The fundamental proposition is that each student is a hired employé at a regular, fixed, weekly salary—the amount being made to conform to the graded positions of the course. As for instance while in section I, his weekly allowance is \$5; in section II, \$7; in section III, \$10; and so on. If for the week he has been perfect in scholarship and department he receives his pay (in cash or by check) and the student attends lectures on commercial products (*Histoire des produits commerciaux*) two hours per week in which he learns the natural history and a certain amount of the chemistry of the metals and others minerals, and of the chief food plants, and textile and other useful vegetables, that are of value in commerce. Another course of two hours is devoted to political Economy and Statistics; one of three hours to commercial and industrial Geography; one hour to an introduction to the principles of Technical Law. Modern languages are taught, not merely as such, but in their commercial use. Under English, for example, comes an account of insurances, companies, the public funds, the customs, currencies, and all the appropriate terminology. German, Dutch, English, Spanish, and Italian are thus taught in each case by native professors."

But the features which distinguish the institute especially is its "Bureau Commercial," in which the greater part of the student's time is

also of strictly business and commercial training. That whilst the former kind of education is rapidly gaining favour and being introduced into our own country, but little attention has been paid to the latter.

2.—That to a certain extent higher commercial education appeals to a somewhat different class of society than pure technical education. No one will deny that the latter is mainly directed to the raising and improvement of the artisan class, and that the strenuous efforts which are being made to advance it are mostly inspired with the zeal for improving and elevating our skilled labour by scientific training. But higher commercial education would appeal very largely to the sons of our merchants, and manufacturers, and to all those talented young men who hope to rise high in the mercantile world. A higher education of this kind must therefore be put on a University footing, and be made worthy of the time and attention of the students of the nation in life indicated.

3.—That as a consequence it must be *non-mere* course of practical teaching, however good in itself, but must be made into a real culture, to supply that culture which is peculiarly formed by humanistic or classical studies. I have above limited at the possibility of such a culture. I will not here discuss the respective values of the classical, and what I may call the technical culture. But, looking to the needs of our time, I certainly think that a culture such as I have indicated is capable of being evolved out of the study of the growth of human industry and skill, of the varied civilisations which have flourished in the ancient and modern world, and the relations of cause and effect which may exist between social and political morality and welfare and progress of the race. Such a complete course of commercial education in its highest sense would give a real intellectual dignity to the profession, and conciliate the interest and taste of its votaries.

4.—In their practical aspects, the system above describes will be seen to be very different from the wretchedly bald teaching of "book-keeping," which is so often a waste of boys' time in England; so that we can well understand business men saying with sincerity that they prefer to receive in their office young men who have never learnt it, and whose minds are *tabula rasa* on the subject. The higher commercial education of the "Bureau" is, firstly, a scientific teaching of those great general principles which underlie all systems of accounts and transactions, and secondly, a practical training in the *habits* of mind and action, which are so essential in the house of business.

MAILS LEAVING HONGKONG.

A MAIL WILL LEAVE

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-morrow, the 17th instant at 11.30 A.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Sumida Maru*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Francisco Reyes*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 18th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Morry and Arratoon Ahar*, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 12.10 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Penelo*, on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sanda*, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Tanadale*, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Khiva*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday last, and will arrive here on the 17th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Guelie*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and will arrive at Yokohama, and will reach this port on the 20th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Orion*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.

The O. S. S. Co's steamer *Patroclus* left Singapore on the 12th, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

The steamer *Flores Castle* left Singapore on the 14th, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONG-KONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 4 P.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 4 P.M.
	Previous day at 10 A.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 10 A.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer.....	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.3
Therm°s attached.....	65.0	67.0	61.0	59.0
Direction of Wind.....	S	E	S	W
Force.....	3	5	2	3
Dry Thermometer.....	63.0	65.0	59.0	47.0
Wet Thermometer.....	55.0	60.0	58.0	46.0
Weather.....	b c	b c	b c	b c
Heav'g Rain.....	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.....	—	—	—	—

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